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(J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.)

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### A SPECIAL CONSTABLE.

BY CHARLES READE.

Two women, sisters, kept the bar in Yorkshire. It stood apart from the village, and they often felt uneasy at night, being lone women.

One day they received a considerable sum of money, bequeathed to them by a relative, and that set the simple souls all in a flutter.

They had a friend in the village, the blacksmith's wife; so they went and told her their fears. She admitted that there was a lonesome place, and she would not live there for one without a man. Her discourse sent them home downright miserable.

The blacksmith's wife told her husband all about it when he came in from dinner. "The fools," said he, "how is anybody to know they have got the brass in the house?"

"Well," said his wife, "they make no secret of it to me; but you need not go to tell it to all the town, poor souls!"

"Not I," said the man; "but they will publish it, never fear. Leave women folks alone for making their own trouble with their tongues."

There the subject dropped, as man and wife have other things to talk about besides their neighbors.

The old woman at the toll-bar, what with their own fears, and their job's comforter, began to shiver with apprehension as night came on. However, at sunset the carrier passed through the gate, and at sight of his friendly face they brightened up. They told him their care

begged him to sleep in the house that night. "Why, how can I?" said he. "I'm due at—But I will leave you my dog. The dog was a powerful mastiff."

The women looked at each other expressively. "He won't hurt us, will he?" said one of them, faintly. "Not he," said the carrier, cheerfully. Then he called the dog into the house, told them to lock the door, and went away whistling.

The women were left contemplating the dog with tender solicitude which apprehension is sure to excite. At first he seemed staggered at this off-hand proceeding of his master; it confused him; then he snuffed at the door; then, as the wheels retreated, he began to see plainly he was an abandoned dog. He delivered a fearful howl, and flew at the door, scratching and barking furiously.

The old women, fled the apartment, and were next seen at an upper window screaming to the carrier. "Come back, come back, John! He is tearing the house down!"

"That's the varmint!" said John, and came back. On the road he thought what was best to do. The good natured fellow took his great coat out of the cart, and laid it down on the floor. The mastiff instantly laid himself on it. "Now," said John, sternly, "let us have no more nonsense; you take charge of that till I come back, and don't let nobody steal that there, nor yet wiles brass. There, now," said he, kindly, to the woman, "I shall be back this way breakfast time, and he won't budge till then."

"And he won't hurt us, John?"

"Lord, no. Bless your heart, he is as sensible as any Christian; only, Lord sake, woman, don't ye go to take the coat from him, or you'll be wanting a new gown yourself, and may be a petticoat, and all."

He retired, and the old women kept at a respectful distance from their protector. He never molested them; and indeed, when they spoke enquiringly to him, he even wagged his tail in a dubious way.

But still as they moved about, he squinted at them out of his blood-shot eye in a way that checked all desire on their parts to try on the carrier's coat.

Thus protected, they went to bed earlier than usual, but they did not undress, they were too much afraid of everything, especially their protector. The night wore on, and presently their sharpened senses let them know that the dog was getting restless; he snuffed, and then he growled, and then he got up and patted about, muttering to himself. Straightway, with furniture they barricaded the door, through which their protector must pass to devour them.

But by and by, listening acutely, they heard a scraping and a grating outside the window of the room where the dog was, and he continued growling low.

This was enough. They slipped out at the back door, and left their money to save their lives. They got into the village. It was pitch dark, and all the houses black but two. One was the public house, easting a triangular gleam across the road a long way off, and the other was the blacksmith's house. Here was a piece of fortune for the terrified women. They burst into their friend's house. "Oh, Jane, the thieves are come!" and they told her in a few words what had happened.

"La!" said she; how timorous you are! ten to one he was only growling at some one that passed by."

### 'Nay, Jane, we heard the scraping outside the window; oh, woman, call your man, and let him go with us.'

'My man—he is not here.'

'Where is he, then?'

'I suppose he is where other working women's husbands are—at the public house,' said she rather bitterly, for she had her experience.

The old woman wanted to go to the public-house for him, but the blacksmith's wife was a courageous woman, and besides, she thought was most likely a false alarm. 'Nay, nay,' said she, 'last time I went for him there, I got a fine affront. I'll come with you,' said she. 'I'll take the poker, and we have got our jongsies to raise the town with, I suppose.' So they marched to the toll-bar. When they got near it, they saw something that staggered this heroine. There was actually a man half in and half out of the window. This brought the blacksmith's wife to a stand-still, and the timid pair

huddled her to go back to the village. 'Nay,' said she, 'what for? I'll see but one—and—hark! it is my belief, the dog is holding of him!' However, she thought it safest to be on the same side with the dog, lest the man might turn on her. So she made her way into the kitchen, followed by the other two; and there a sight met their eyes that changed all their feelings, both towards the robber and towards each other. The great mastiff had pinned a man by the throat, and was pulling at him, to draw him through the window, with fierce but muffled snarl.

The man's weight alone prevented it. The window was like a picture frame, and in that frame there glared, with rolling tongue and starting eyes, the white face of the blacksmith, their courageous friend's villainous husband. She uttered an appalling scream, and flew upon the dog and choked him with her two hands. He heaved, and growled, and tore, till he was all but throttled; then he let go, and the man fell. But what struck the ground outside, like a lump of lead, was, in truth, a lump of clay; the man was quite dead, and fearfully torn about the throat. So did a comedy end in an appalling and most piteous tragedy; not that the soundest himself deserved any pity, but his poor brave honest wife, to whom he had not dared confide the villainy he meditated.

The outlines of this tragedy were in several journals. I have put the disappointed particulars together as well as I could. I have tried to learn the name of the village, and what became of this poor widow, but have failed hitherto. Should these lines meet the eye of any one who can tell me, I hope he will, and without delay.

### PAIRING VOTES.

Foreigners are often startled at the equal privileges of our government, by which the ignorant classes are allowed the same right of voting as the most intelligent. It looks to them a hazardous experiment, and one which must end in ultimate disaster. One of the most curious illustrations of the equal power of two votes is given in a humorous story of Judge Story, which he was very fond of telling.

One cold and stormy election day, he felt it his duty, as a good citizen, to go to the polls. He ordered his carriage for this purpose. But just when he was getting in, a sudden thought struck him. Turning to his colored driver, he said—

"Have you voted yet?"

"No, Massa Story, I was waiting to drive you first."

"Well," replied the judge, "and who do you intend to vote for?"

"I shall vote for A," answered the driver.

"Well," continued the judge, laughing, "I should vote for B; so you may put up at the carriage again, and we will both stay at home, and pair off our votes!"

The colored driver was of equal importance at the ballot-box with the learned judge.

A recent Washington letter says: The present executive office in the White House used to be the President's room, and I remember when a boy to have seen Andrew Jackson sitting before his fireplace (now replaced by an elegant white marble mantelpiece and grate), smoking a pipe made from a bit of corn-cob, with a long piece of red as a stem. It is said on one occasion, when a hot brick was needed for Mrs. Eaton, then ill in the White House, he sent for an axe and knocked out a brick from the arch over the jambs of the fireplace, saying as it fell into the coals, "Don't tell me you can't find a hot brick here, but wait a minute or two and take this one!"

An agent, soliciting subscription for a book, showed the prospectus to a man, who, after reading, "One dollar in boards and one dollar and twenty-five cents in sheep," declined subscribing as he might not have pounds or sheep on hand when called upon for payment.

### WHAT A WOMAN DID.

Jennie June writes in a recent letter to the Baltimore American: Another story is so strange that it will hardly be believed to be true, and yet it is most painfully so in every detail. A short time ago a man applied to one who had been an old friend to indorse a note which he offered with some trepidation, but which bore every evidence of being genuine. The friend was glad to revive old associations, and as the note was not for a large amount willingly put his name to it. The individual, however, in his acknowledgments, and incidentally mentioned his wife's name. "Your wife," repeated the indorser, "why, I thought your wife's name was—You know I was acquainted with her before you were. 'Oh, yes,' said the other, with a very red face, 'that was my first wife; did you not know that she was dead, and that I have married again?' No, he did not know it, and was very sorry to hear of the loss, for that first wife had been a very sweet little girl, and an old schoolmate and friend of his own. In due time the note came to maturity, was returned to him to his surprise and annoyance, and he was obliged to pay it. Being in the neighborhood of Harlem, where the man whom he had known had formerly lived and owned a little house, he concluded to call and see if he lived there still. He did call, and to his black astonishment the first wife, his former schoolmate, opened the door. He almost fainted; he told the tale that had been invented by her husband, and asked her what it meant. Then she sadly told him an unhappy story. How her husband had made the acquaintance of a young girl; had continued it, giving her the impression that he was an unmarried man; how he had promised to marry her, and, being unable to do so, had been threatened with the State prison by her enraged relatives.

How, to save him from imprisonment and utter loss of character, she had permitted him to obtain a divorce, entering no plea, suffering all that misrepresentation and slander could heap upon her, and finally choosing to be dead to the world altogether in her own proper person, and only live under another name, and in order to support her three children.

One thing her husband did—he left her in possession of what had been her little home, and for the rest she sews, she teaches music, she keeps books for a woman who keeps a ladies' furnishing store, and thus supports herself and children; while her husband is boarding in a semi-fashionable boarding house in town his second wife, who knew all the facts, and still married him. 'But he still remembers us,' she said with a smile and a tear. 'He never fails to send a box of presents to the children at Christmas. The old friend is a widower without "embraces," and possibly this may prove a modern version of the Enoch Arden story.

### A SPANISH LESSON.

It is strange indeed that Spain, with her history, should now be able to give a lesson in eloquence to the United States. Such is the fact. The Spanish Government, while the rebellion is still raging in Cuba, has granted pardon, without reserve, to all persons banished from that island for political reasons. It has raised the embargo on the property of insurgents who have surrendered or shall surrender before the end of the war, except the chiefs (still fighting) of those who having been pardoned have rejoined the rebels. While Spain thus leniently treats the men who are still in arms against her or openly sympathizing with her enemies, the government of the United States continues to withhold a full amnesty from some of those who sheathed the sword of rebellion twelve years ago. Surely we should not let ourselves be outdone in magnanimity by a nation such as Spain! If the Spanish monarchy now feels so little fear of the revolted Cubans that it can pardon them before they have surrendered or taken the oath of fealty, we should think that this republic could afford to restore to complete citizenship all those to whom that boon has been so long denied. This act of justice should have been performed in the Centennial year, and would have been but for the bitter partisanship of the administration and the Senate.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

### THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The length of the time required to very materially diminish the public debt gives one a vague notion of its magnitude. For years it has stood in round numbers at two billion dollars, and, although the figures in the millions place have steadily diminished, the two billions still remain undisturbed. The total debt, principal and interest, and making no account of the cash in the treasury, is now \$2,204,832,275 47. Should the debt be hereafter decreased by \$5,000,000 monthly or \$60,000,000 yearly, it would be over three years before we could wipe down the total debt as being less than two billions.

Savannah News.

How long did Cain hate his Brother? As long as he was Able.

### WHY MR. TILDEN DID NOT INSIST UPON HIS RIGHTS.

An eminent citizen of Alabama, while on a visit to New York last week, had an interview with President-elect Tilden, the substance of which he related to the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun. He says he said to Mr. Tilden that the people of the South were convinced that he had been fairly and lawfully elected to the office of President of the United States; that the people of that section, in common with the great body of the people of the whole United States, thought that Mr. Tilden, as the lawfully elected ruler of the country, should have taken early after the election a decided attitude, and insisted upon his rights; that had he done so, and the proper announcement of the vote of the electoral colleges been prevented, the House of Representatives would have elected him according to the forms of law, and made itself responsible for his induction into the office which belonged to him.

Mr. Tilden listened intently to the remarks of his visitor, a gentleman nearly twenty years his senior. He replied that he had thought carefully and most conscientiously over the subject in all its possible phases; that he had become convinced that should he adopt the course suggested it would be resisted by the Radical party to the extent ofrenching the land in blood; that he shrank from the responsibility of precipitating another terrible civil war upon his countrymen, and consented to the compromise which averted so dread a disaster. He felt as keenly as any one the impropriety of the means by which the present result had been brought about, but, for all that, he did not regret his own action. As it was the people of the United States who understood it, the Democratic party to-day occupied such a proud attitude before the country as it had never occupied before, and no mortal power could resist its triumphal march to success in 1880.

### A VERY BAD SIGN OF THE TIMES.

Perhaps the most lamentable circumstance in connection with the frauds and failures that have happened during the last three years is the fact that it seems possible for a man to be guilty of almost any delinquency in regard to money, and yet to retain his social position if his dishonesty be only on a sufficiently large scale. To give an instance in point: A man came to a friend for a loan of \$100,000, and the friend, with very great difficulty managed to oblige him. Within a few weeks the borrower failed, having, meanwhile, settled largely on his wife, and his failure caused the ruin of the lender. Not long since the latter observed to a friend with great emotion, "I have experienced to-day the greatest insult I ever had in my life. That fellow P., who ruined me, positively had the audacity to ask me to drive up town in his carriage, which with its liveried servants, was at his office door." The P.'s are reported to 'live delightfully,' and their dinners and parties are greatly in request. The head of another firm, which failed at over \$6,000,000 not long ago, and 'lived' paid one cent on the dollar, lives with similar elegance. As long as the doers of such deeds are exempt from social ostracism, commercial morality will remain what it is.

### A STRANGE STORY.

Here is a true story, from Philadelphia with all the elements of mystery and dramatic horror for which our modern novelists and playwrights strive in vain. Two or three months after the Exposition closed the dead body of a man was found in a lonely gorge, six miles from the city, too much decomposed for recognition, and without the slightest clue in his clothing by which to identify him. It was supposed he had been a guest at the Granger's Hotel, which was an enormous temporary barracks to which thousands of transient lodgers came daily. No register was kept, nor could any account be taken of them after they paid for their room in advance. What could be more unlikely than that this unrecognizable body could be identified as one of the nameless millions who came and went through Philadelphia last year, or that his murderer should be found?

Yet, by a chance letter to a prominent newspaper publisher from Germany, the whole strange story is laid bare. The murdered man proves to be a young German of a wealthy family who came to Philadelphia last summer. At this Granger's Hotel he fell in with another German and formed a close companionship with him. The stranger learned all his secrets, the particulars of his business and family life, obtained letters from him from which he studied his handwriting, peculiarities of expression, etc. When his plans were ripe he enticed the young fellow out to this lonely gorge, killed him, took possession of his trunk and other property, and opened a correspondence with his family in Germany. Since last October this correspondence has been carried on, the murderer personating his victim and obtaining by pleas of illness, losses, etc., large sums of money.

By this time his arrest will in all probability be made. We spoke the other day of the inexorable justice which dogs the steps of a guilty man. But we never remember to have seen a stronger proof of it than this, unless it was the death of Leo at Mountain Meadows.—N. Y. Tribune.

### Correspondence of the Raleigh Observer.

Honor and fame from no condition rise; Aet well you part, there all the credit lies.

This oft quoted distich (I am not sure that I quote it correctly) has come to be regarded as almost a truism in this land of democratic institutions. It is queer that it should receive both affirmation and a negative in a wedding to take place this evening. A young Italian who was recently a waiter at Delmonico's is to marry the daughter of Dr. Hammond, late Surgeon-General in the U. S. army, and now among the most eminent of the medical profession in this city. So much in affirmation. But then he is an Italian nobleman, a Marquis, and of royal descent. So his good fortune succeeds a very high condition as a very low one. It is a romantic affair, when your lady readers at least will be interested to read about, and unless you have already given them the particulars from the city papers you may amuse them by this recital of the story in brief.

The Marquis Manfredi Lanza received a first class military education at Naples, and served in the Italian army with marked distinction, and afterwards in the Austrian army. Having some difference with his Colonel in the latter, he resigned and came to the United States five years ago, not doubting that he would find profitable employment as an engineer. In this, however, he was mistaken. He sought employment in all quarters, and finally, rather than take to drinking, as so many do, or commit suicide as others do, he got a place as waiter at Delmonico's. A lady, wife of Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, taking her 'lunch' at that celebrated restaurant, was struck with the singularly well-bred manner and bearing of the person who waited upon her. Instituted inquiries about him, ascertained who he was, got him a situation as clerk in a silk importing house where he rose rapidly, received a good salary, became a frequent guest at the house of the head of the firm, as he was also at Mrs. Crosby's and at the latter he met the elegant young lady who is to become his wife. They are to be "very much married," that is, once by a Judge as required by the laws of his country, of which he is still a subject, and then by the rector of St. Thomas Church.

This is quite a pretty story, and a true story. There are plenty more of Italian noblemen as poor as this one, but there may not be many of them who would conquer poverty and menial station as nobly as he has done. He is 32 years of age.

There is a well-known instance of a rich New York lady travelling in Europe, some years ago, who married a poor Italian Duke but he stipulated in advance that she should settle \$5,000 a year on him, and she gave that to secure the title of Duchess.

### TRUE BLUE.

If there is any honor in politics it is repaid by the man who stands up before his fellow men and makes a telling speech on facts, omitting all slurs, falsehoods and malicious statements. But no one ever heard such speeches. Stump speakers make what they call "glorious efforts," and during the last days of the campaign, after a "man-of-grand reputation had spread himself in a grand and thrilling speech in a Michigan city, one of the first admirers to rush up with extended hand was an old man with a long nose and a very red face.

"Glorious!" he exclaimed. "I never heard any thing like it!" he exclaimed.

"I am glad if my humble efforts pleased you," was the modest reply of the orator.

"Please me! Why I never heard any thing like it!"

When they dropped each other's hand the old man lowered his voice, winked mysteriously with his left eye, and whispered: "I'm true blue, Cap'n, and I won't betray you! I've got a book in the house with that same speech in, but mum is the word with me!"

Mr. George William Curtis, talking of railway manners, tells this story: "A young woman suddenly flung herself in her seat, and throws up her arms, and exclaims to her fellow-travellers through a companion: 'Did you ever know anything so hot? I'm stifling. Can't you open this window? Whew! whew! O dear! it's dreadful, isn't it! It's always so in these cars. My! it's awful! On one occasion, when this kind of remark had been made at some length for the edification of the company, a voice was heard at the other end of the car: 'You are! it's awful. But let's try to hear up. 'Tain't nothing' to the sufferer's of the early Christians! A general laugh followed, and nothing further was heard from that young woman."

A man noted for his close-fisted propensities was showing an old coin to a neighbor, when the latter asked, "where did you get it?" "I dug it out of my garden," was the reply. "It is a pity you didn't find it in the cemetery," said the neighbor.

"Why so," asked the coin owner. "Because you could have saved the hole in the buried in," was the somewhat unexpected reply.

Jennie (looking in a milliner's window).—"Don't you think they are very pretty?" Lizzie (whose thoughts are on the other side of the street).—"Very; especially the one with the long, black side-lalakers."



## NO TERRORS IN IT.

Morton's letter seems to have alarmed some of our contemporaries from the fact that it revives one of the bug bears of the last campaign—the existence of a solid South, as opposed to national safety. To meet the exigency, Morton cries lustily for a solid North.

We do not see anything to be terrified at. A "solid South" based upon the principles upon which its solidity is assured is not calculated to carry terror to any but those who oppose to the solidity of right and justice the false and specious arguments which prevailed, to the distress of the South, and the loss of the whole country, until they were overthrown by that very solidity. The South has rallied in a mass, not in opposition to the Constitution, but in defense of it; not in hostility to the government, but with true purpose to its protection; not against the laws of the land or against its administrators, but against a brood of interlopers, rioting in the licence of perverted powers and fattening upon the life blood of a prostrated people. Quietly, steadily, lawfully, the South set itself to work to redress its wrongs, and doing so, has successfully achieved the position of a "solid South"; "Solid" in its purposes to manage its own internal affairs; "solid" in its determination to be freed from carpet bag intrusion; but equally "solid" in its resolve to obey the laws, to preserve the rights of all, to secure the peace, and unite in the grand object of national harmony and prosperity.

To this lawful and laudible end Mr. Morton threatens to oppose a "Solid North." Upon what is Mr. Morton's idea of a solid North based, if not upon that of perpetuated strife, of denial to the South of its rights of self government, of claim to constant interference in its domestic affairs, of the right to revise every subject of Southern legislation involving the status of the negro—in effect, to keep our section constantly reminded that it is a subjugated province, only existing by the sufferance and magnanimity of the other?

Now, we take it, that on this basis, a solid North will be a difficult construction. We imagine that the mass of the Northern people are as much rejoiced that the Southern question has been eliminated from national politics as are the Southern people themselves. That question brought in its continued agitation nothing but trouble to the people of the North—paralysis of business, stagnation of trade, deprivation of labor, diminution of wages, privation, want and despair. It is a sorry feast that Morton invites the North to, when he asks them, for the interest of a band of soured politicians to renew a crusade now held by all sensible men to have been one of extreme folly.

No, we have nothing to fear from a solid North, if that is to be its foundation.

## THE CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.

At the time of writing, we have no information of the decision of the important question now before the District Court at Greensboro for adjudication. It is one that creates intense feeling in the State. The decision of the Circuit Judges in cases before them has called forth earnest criticism. Some journalists, the judicious editor of the Charlotte Democrat among the rest, go so far as to say they will support no man for office who promulgates an opinion so repugnant to public sentiment. This is going farther than we are willing to commit ourselves to. It puts a party or political construction upon judicial decisions, based upon individual interpretation of law; decisions that may be made with most conscientious fidelity and from perfectly logical deductions from certain premises. Legal points present themselves to different minds in varied aspects, and authorities equally weighty may always be found to sustain very diverse views of disputed questions. What is the duty of the higher Courts of appeal, without which any system of judicature is imperfect, but to reconcile these conflicting views, and to establish by impartial judgment and profound learning some unerring standard, if such may possibly be made?

While therefore going as far as the farthest in the claim for the independence of our State Courts, we deprecate that zeal which would work to, in honest, if mistaking, judge, a forfeiture of confidence because of an opinion not in accordance with existing public sentiment.

P. S. Judge White was not present at the Court at Greensboro. Judge Dick who presided, decided in the Hay case, not to remand it to the State Courts, and the prisoners were discharged under a bond of \$5000 each to their appearance before the next term of the Federal Court.

## TOBACCO WAREHOUSE TAX.

We observe in the last Milton Chronicle an article complaining of the Tax of \$50. on Tobacco Warehouses. An increase of taxation was necessary, as the Public Disbursements had exceeded the receipts for the two fixed years previous to the meeting of the Legislature. It was thought that land paid its full share and that other subjects should be looked to for the necessary increase in revenue. The Committee on Finance thought that in addition to the tax of \$20 of the last Revenue Bill, the Warehousemen could submit to an increase of 1-5 of one per cent on the gross amount of commissions on sales; but if any Warehouseman should charge to account of sales to any patron or customer any item or sum under pretence or color of state taxes, then he should be liable to a tax of one per cent on the gross amount of commission on said sales. One per cent on commissions is the Tax paid by auctioneers and Commission Merchants. By an oversight, the word "Commissions" was left out, so that the clause fixing the tax read "1-5 of one per cent on gross amount of sales." The context will show that this was an accidental omission, as the penalty for charging the tax to patrons and customers was to be only one per cent on gross amount of commissions on sales. But this is very different from the statement in the Chronicle: "But they came very near passing a bill taxing the Warehousemen 2 1/2 per cent on their gross sales, which is all that the warehousemen charge for handling, storage and selling. The bill, we are told, passed three readings."

Fair criticism of the acts of our Legislature is always desirable, but we submit to our friend, that a more careful statement of facts would avoid injustice.

As soon as the attention of the Committee was called to the omission of the word, "Commissions" by the Board of Trade of Durham, they were assured the proper correction would be made—which would have left the tax \$20 and 1-5 of one per cent on Commissions. The members of the Board of Trade (several of whom were Warehousemen) requested that instead of this, a uniform tax of Fifty Dollars be imposed, and this was done. The tax is not found to be oppressive in this county. If so in Milton, we suppose on proper application, the Commissioners of Caswell could afford relief from the Tax enforced by that county.

A better day is dawning for the return of honesty; at least such honesty as results from the fear of punishment for a breach of it. The President, Cashier and Teller of a Hartford bank were recently sent to the Penitentiary for a term of years for breach of trust and embezzlement; and the President of a large Western rail road corporation has just been indicted for a similar offence. Brand every embezzler and defaulter as a thief, and efface the distinctions between big crime and petty crime, and robbery on a grand scale will soon cease to be respected. But money must first lose its hold upon popular veneration and be de-throned from its pedestal as the chief god to be worshipped.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed 17 death warrants in four weeks, mostly for the Molly Maguires, the murderers of the coal regions, who defied the laws for years, and were used and protected by the Republicans of Pennsylvania. If any approach to such a state of things had existed in the South, this whole section would have been declared in rebellion. Northern sentiment is very tender towards these wretches, and petitions are largely circulated praying for a commutation of punishment.

The Government has come to the definite conclusion to put a stop to Mexican depredations and forays by the Indians into American territory, even if it is necessary to pursue the marauders into, and punish them on, Mexican soil. As the Mexican government—if there is such—may not give up very cheerfully the policing of their territory by foreign troops, a war may be looked upon as inevitable. If the Americans carry out their purpose.

Flour and breadstuffs generally still go downward. Western brands in New York are quoted from \$5.75 to 7.00. Southern bakers and family brands \$8.25 to \$10. Southern shipping extras \$6.25 to \$8.

Corn 56, to 58 cts.

The decline in New York since the turn of the tide is about \$2 per barrel.

Raleigh News of the 30th quotes flour at from \$8.50 to \$9. Corn 80 & 95.

These are Thursday's quotations.

The Episcopal Convention in session last week in Charlotte, decided by a large majority of delegates to divide this State into two Dioceses, to be called the Eastern and Western Diocese of North Carolina.

## FINANCIAL EFFECTS OF HOME RULE.

A valued friend and subscriber of Richmond, Va., has called our attention to the subjoined editorial with the above caption in the New York Journal of Commerce of the 21st of May—a paper always judicious and impartial, and wise in its estimate of the inappreciable value of State and National honor.

The application of the editorial to our own State is plain enough. Without intention, there is a strong and painful contrast presented between the anxiety of South Carolina and Louisiana, relieved at last of radical domination, to restore their credit; and North Carolina free for years, still hesitating and doubting between the disgraceful alternative of repudiation, and the manly purpose to redeem her credit at all sacrifices.

No doubt the people of North Carolina like the people of South Carolina, would especially dislike the payment of any debt which remains a monument of folly, extravagance and misrule. Nay; they will go farther than that; they are unanimous, and rightly so, to recognize no such debts as obligations. But there are debts, created on the basis of that honor and honesty for which North Carolina was once proverbial, not so easily set aside. A plighted public faith, once given, cannot be broken without ineffaceable disgrace, and the effects attach not only to the sovereign state, but to its citizens as individuals. It is no answer to the inevitable taint, that the State will in the future pursue so economical a course, that it will have no occasion again to test its credit abroad; that it can do without aid from abroad. No State can predicate its future. No State has a right to tamper with its reputation. And no State has the right to isolate itself from the community of States by the erection of a barrier of shame. A selfish regard to the present may avoid some present sacrifices, but in the meanwhile is accumulating an exhaustless store of future mortification, and ultimate loss.

Let us contrast the rising fortunes of the long crushed and harried states of Louisiana and South Carolina, under their determination to redeem their credit, with that of North Carolina whose bonds still hang heavy and depressed upon the market under its doubting, halting, and suicidal policy, and learn if it is not better to set as these two States have determined to do, than to drag on through years of vacillation between prosperity and depression. The former may be assured by the "heroic treatment" which may be found necessary. The latter must become the normal condition, if the principle of permanent disregard to the restoration of State credit is resolved upon.

Our predictions of the good effects that would follow the establishment of home rule in Louisiana and South Carolina are fulfilled in many ways. One of those, which business men at the North will keenly appreciate, is the improvement that is being made in the disordered finances of those States. It will take a long time, perhaps, to straighten out the tangle in which the carpet-buggers have involved the affairs of Louisiana and South Carolina. Without venturing to prophesy what will be the end of the rectification now in progress, or how soon it will come, it suffices to say that there is now a much better prospect for the honorable settlement of the debts of those States than there has been at any time since the war. The effect of the recognition of the Nicholls government in Louisiana was almost magical upon the bonds of that State. While the Federal Commission was sitting in New Orleans and the issue was uncertain, Louisiana's fluctuated between 70 and 76, representing the hopes and fears of holders. Since the Nicholls party has had away the bonds have risen to 92. There could be no better proof of returning confidence in the integrity of the government of Louisiana and in its disposition to pay the State debts. As long as the carpet-buggers controlled that State or disputed the right of the lawful authorities, the question of the satisfaction of her debts or the payment of the interest thereon was open to the gravest doubts. These, if not wholly dispersed, are greatly diminished by the final triumph of the conservatives. It is believed that those men who represent the substantial business interests of Louisiana will uphold the payment of all the obligations of the State, not only as a right and honest measure, but as the one thing most conducive to her future prosperity. We hope that this expectation may prove true.

While the Louisiana finances are thus improving, those of South Carolina are in a fair way to be ameliorated. Repudiation was not a clearly defined issue in the late struggle between Hampton and Chamberlain. But it was well understood during the canvass that whatever the radicals might design to do with the State debt, the other party, as represented by Hampton, was opposed to repudiating it. The conservatives now in power, acting we are happy to say, with a radical minority, have gone so far as to pass a bill through the Assembly providing for the payment of the January and July coupons of the consolidated debt of the State. The Senate is supposed to be of the same way of thinking, and the Governor will undoubtedly approve the bill if it reaches him. To pay this interest will require the levying of an extra tax on the already sorely burdened property of South Carolinians. It would be no cause of wonder if the tax-ridden people of that

State should strongly object to the least aggravation of their sufferings, and should especially dislike the payment of any debt which remains a monument of folly, extravagance and misrule. That General Hampton and his official associates should stand up for paying these bonds, and that a majority of the people should sustain them is convincing evidence that better views are prevailing in the Palmetto State. Better times will follow such a policy as a matter of course. South Carolina could make no stronger bid for the material aid of the North in the good future which we trust, is before her than by repudiating Repudiation.

A tidal wave recently swept the South American Coast from Callao in Peru to Chili, overwhelming the land to the depth of sixty feet or more, submerging towns, farms, roads &c, sweeping everything in its progress and destroying many hundred lives.

Alexander Stephens is bad authority, such as the *Nexes* uses, to quote in favor of sustaining Hayes' policy. Stephens was always wrong when it was the time to be right; and always right when it was too late to be wise. We trust and tie to no man who believes only in "blind rights."

It is said that Gov. Hampton will soon marry the beautiful widow of the late Gov. Pickens of South Carolina. Will the handsome and distinguished widower now lose his popularity with the fair sex?

## WAR NEWS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 29.—No confirmation has been received here of the reported recapture of Ardahan.

The *Standard*'s Constantinople special has sent the following, via Athens, May 25th: The Kedi Pasha, minister of war, is now dictator, and for the time more powerful than ever.

Great anxiety prevails among the European population who fear that during the state of siege if news of fresh disasters arrives there will be a collision between the populace and the troops. Our position is one of very great danger, and is generally so regarded. It is certain that fresh disasters must happen. The fall of Ardahan and Bayazid has enabled the Russians to march in two converging lines towards Erzerum. They have turned Erzerum and Makhtar Pasha must either accept battle against a vastly superior force or capitulate. If he is beaten Erzerum must fall, for it is without fortifications and the force in it is small.

LONDON, May 30.—The Turkish government has decided to admit foreigners into its army. A number of English gentlemen who have had experience in the English army are about to join the Ottoman forces, including the Hon. W. Drummond.

The *Times*' Bucharest dispatch contains the following. The Turkish camps at Nizopolis have been removed behind the hills. This is believed to be a prelude to the bombardment of Turner Magureli. Very interesting intelligence may presently be expected from the Widdien and Kalafat section of theatre of the war.

The *Daily News*' Vienna dispatch says that Coratia was shelled for eight hours on Monday. Nine sailing ships were destroyed, and also a steamer of the Austrian Danube navigation company.

The Sheriff of Mecca has placed the treasures of the Holy Shrine, the accumulated gold and gifts from the pilgrims, at the Sultan's disposal. The treasures aggregate 200,000,000 piastres.

The Governor of Croatia and leading member of the Slav party, advocates the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller, who brought the news to Bismarck of Gen. Miles' Indian fight, says that fourteen dead Indians were counted upon the field and many others are known to have been killed and wounded. Fifty-four lodges with their entire contents were taken. The cavalry found many new agency goods and saddles, guns, officers' clothing, &c; which were taken from the seventh cavalry in the Custer fight. This band of Indians were Minneconjous and were led by Lane Deer.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Lt. General Sheridan has received a dispatch from the Red Cloud Agency, confirming the news of the Indian engagement at Little Muddy Creek, on May 7th. Two runners have arrived at that Agency, giving the particulars of the location and the killed and wounded, which tally with the Bismarck dispatch, and saying that Sitting Bull led the band which was attacked.

CHICAGO, May 29.—In the Presbyterian Assembly, the Committee on Correspondence reported the correspondence with the Church, and recommended the adoption of the resolutions, which were ordered printed and placed on the desk. The following is the second resolution:—"Without casting any reflection upon the past general Assemblies, or engaging any of their deliverances, we declare that the language specifically complained of by the Southern Assembly is a part of the sorrowful past, which we, in this day of peace and fraternity, would wish to forget, and it is a matter of sincere regret that the terms schism, heresy and blasphemy should ever have been applied to Southern Presbyterians by any General Assembly."

CINCINNATI, May 29.—Yesterday afternoon a young man named Nudgin, driving a buggy near Harrison, Hamilton county, Ohio, ran into another buggy, occupied by a man named Bryce and his nephew. An altercation ensued, in which Nudgin was beaten to death by Bryce, who used the butt end of his whip as a club.

## LOSS OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The following is the only information yet received of the wreck of this magnificent steamer, commanded by Capt. James I. Waddell formerly of this place. A gratifying feature of the wreck is the happy escape of all the large number of passengers and crew, which was owing no doubt to the coolness and self-possession of the commander of the ship and the admirable discipline under which he had brought his crew; for it will be seen that the ship sank out of sight in one hour and two minutes, a disappearance so rapid as in most instances, would have begot the wildest panic, followed by fearful loss of life.

MEXICO CITY May 24, from ACAPULCO, May 18, Mr. W. P. Cagle, President Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New York: City of San Francisco, in latitude 16 degrees 6 minutes north and longitude 68 degrees 36 minutes west, struck an unknown rock May 16, at 3 hours 15 minutes ante-meridian, a bright, clear day, and sank and became a total loss in one hour and two minutes. No lives lost. Passengers arrived at Acapulco this day, in Mexican gun-boat Mexico, and leave for San Francisco in Costa Rica on the 20th inst. ABROSENER.

Agent P. M. S. Co. JAMES I. WADDELL, Commander. JULIUS A. SKILTON, Consul-General Mexico City.

The City of San Francisco sailed from Panama on the 10th of May, and carried 30 cabin and 71 steerage passengers, who had sailed from this city in the *Ampulco* on the 1st of May. She also carried a large and valuable cargo, consisting of the through freight by the Colon, which left here on the 17th of April, and that by the *Ampulco*, and amounted to 700 tons. It was a cargo of great variety, and can best be described as general merchandise. Its value could not be stated by the steamship authorities. The steamship is said to have been uninsured. In addition to her through freight from New York, she probably took from Panama a large quantity of British freight, and also coffee, which at this time of the year is awaiting shipment up the coast.

Stewart's great hotel for working women in New York is approaching completion, and is intended to accommodate about seventeen hundred persons. The hotel will be conducted on the European plan, and will be in charge of a matron. The price to be charged will vary according to the location of rooms, but it is the intention to bring them within the reach of the poorest woman who shows herself industrious and worthy of assistance.

Over 5,000,000 rubles have been raised in Russia for war purposes, by voluntary contributions.

## TOBACCO MARKETS.

## REAMS' WAREHOUSE.

DURHAM, N. C. June 2.	
Lugs	—Dark 4 to 5 1/2
	—Red 6 1/2 to 7 1/2
Bright Lugs	—Com. 7 to 8
	—Medium, 8 to 10
	—Good, 10 to 14
	—Fancy, 18 to 25
Red Leaf	—Com. dark, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2
	—Good, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2
	—Fine, 8 to 10
Bright Wrap	—Com. 12 to 15
	—Medium, 18 to 25
	—Fine, 30 to 40
	—Extra, 55 to 75

Good brights in good demand at fair prices.

## DANVILLE, VA. June 2.

Receipts light and more animation in the market, with a slight advance on last week's prices:

Lugs—New Com.	4.00 to 5.00
" " Good.	5.00 to 6.00
Common Bright.	8.00 to 10.00
Good.	10.00 to 12.00
Leaf—Common.	6.00 to 8.00
Good.	10.00 to 12.00
Common Bright.	15.00 to 20.00
Good.	25.00 to 40.00
Old Wrap com.	15.00 to 20.00
" " Good.	25.00 to 30.00
" " Fine.	35.00 to 40.00
" " Extra.	45.00 to 60.00

## Thomas C. Hayes,

## Boot and Shoe Maker.

Will be found at the old Telegraph Office, one door West of Blackwood's Store. WHERE he is prepared to serve his friends and customers in his proverbially faithful and good style.

Call and see me. I will suit all in style and price.

BARTER taken for work at market prices. Give me a trial, as I wish to LIVE and LIVE.

June 6th 3m.

## HOUSE AND LOT

## FOR SALE.

IN the Town of HILLSBORO, N. C. KNOWN AS T. J. GATTIS LOT. Lot containing two acres, well watered; House with 9 rooms, two story, in good repair. For terms apply to JAMES R. GATTIS, Hillsboro, N. C. May 10, 1m.



## Dr. D. A. Robertson.

## Surgeon Dentist.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

WILL spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro. Orders left with Charles M. Parks will be promptly attended to. May 20 ly.

J. M. MURRIE, C. N. HUTCHINGS, J. A. HERNDON.

## Murrie, Hutchings &amp; Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

## Groceries,

SPAPLE DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.

R. W. LAWSON & Co's. old stand, MAIN STREET, DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

Oct 4 ly.

## THE

## The North Carolina Home

## INSURANCE CO.

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise

AND

All Classes of Insurable Property,

AGAINST

Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most

Favorable Terms.

ITS Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina institutions, and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.

All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

This Company has, already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of Losses, yet its assets are steadily increasing.

It appeals with confidence to the Insurers of property in North Carolina.

Encourage Home Institutions.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.

C. B. ROOT, Vice President.

SEATON GALE, Sec'y.

P. COWPER, Supervisor.

HAMILTON & GRANHAM, Local Agents, dec. 13 12m.

Hillsboro, N. C.

## Brewster's

## COTTON KING

## COOK STOVE.

CALL ON

## J. C. BREWSTER,

And examine his Stock of

## CARPENTER'S TOOLS,

Paints, Oils,

Varnish, Glass and Putty,

Locks and Hinges,

Iron, Nails and Bolts,

## Hardware.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Tinware, Crockery, Glassware & Lamps,

CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS,

GUNS, PISTOLS.

The above Goods will be sold cheap for CASH. My expenses are less than if on Main St., and consequently I can afford to sell

HARDWARE, STOVES, &c.

lower than elsewhere.

J. C. BREWSTER,

4 & 6 Hargett St.,

March 28. Raleigh, N. C.

## LAST CALL.

THE undersigned as Administrator of Col. C. C. TEW, dec'd.; also of Mr. DENNIS HEARTT, dec'd.; also of Col. C. M. LATIMER, deceased; hereby gives this

## LAST NOTICE

to all persons who may be still indebted to either of said estates, to call upon J. W. Norwood, his Agent, and make immediate payment to him.

THOMAS WEBB,

May 25th '77. Administrator.

## JAMES M. ALEXANDER,

Attorney at Law,

Chapel Hill, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Orange and adjacent Counties.

Special attention given to the Collection of Claims.

[May 26m.]



## The Hillsborough Record.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6 1877.

## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

**Terms of the Record for 1877.**  
For 1 year. \$1.50.  
" 6 months. 75.  
Payments always in advance.  
Job printing done neatly and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

See the ad of that veteran boot and shoe maker, Thomas C. Hays, whose style and finish is not surpassed anywhere.

The congregation of the Presbyterian Church is rejoicing in the arrival of a new Organ. When it is up we hope to pronounce upon its merits.

We are glad to say that our suggestion has been followed and steps have been put over the wall of the Presbyterian Cemetery.

## First Fruits.

Cherries of the early varieties are coming in in considerable quantities. Strawberries are somewhat abundant, but unusually acid, owing probably to the continuance of cool weather.

The oldest inhabitant finds this spring without a parallel in his experience. With the exception of a few very hot days more than a fortnight ago, the weather has been cool, almost cold, at night with persistent North east winds. Vegetation makes slow progress. Yet we have never seen such a wealth of magnificent roses as gladden the eye this season. Their glorious richness and glow of color seem almost to make an artificial warmth.

## A Good Man Dead.

We regret to learn that Mr. Fielding Garrard, a resident of the vicinity of Mangum's store, died early last week, at the age of seventy. He was a good citizen, and lived with the respect and good will of the community.

## Dishwater Robbed.

Some time since, as we learn from Mr. A. Mangum, the still-house of Mr. Forsythe on Knop of Beeds was broken open at night and fifteen or twenty gallons of whiskey carried off. The liquor was found next day in the barn of Mrs. Sally Walker in the possession of one Algonzo Oakley, white, and Andrew Daniel, col. The latter escaped, but the former was captured and tied; and on the route to a Magistrate, managed to slip his bonds and is again free.

## A Burglary.

Mr. A. Mangum of Flat River informs us that on Friday night week, the house of Dr. Edward Speed was forcibly entered through the window of the front room, and a trunk containing \$38 in currency and valuable wearing apparel was carried off. Next day the trunk was found half a mile distant from the house, the money gone, but the clothing untouched. There was no clue found to the thief.

## Warm Springs.

We have received from Dr. W. H. Howerton a very neat pamphlet, descriptive of the location, and virtues of the Warm Springs in Madison County of which he is proprietor. No doubt it is one of the most attractive watering places on the continent, with many of the qualities of the famous Hot Springs of Arkansas set off by a beauty of natural scenery that is not equalled by any similar place in the country. We suppose a goodly throng of visitors will be attracted by both the considerations of benefit, and beauty of scenery.

## Major Robert Hingham.

We had the pleasure of a visit on Thursday last from this gentleman, the distinguished Principal of the famous Hingham School. He has just "entered upon his rest" of six or eight weeks vacation, a holiday as much enjoyed by the teacher as the pupil, and much more needed and deserved. The School closed after a prosperous session with still brighter prospects for its future success. In former days, it was a fruitful feeder to the University, sending an annual contribution of pupils who were always ready to bear off the honors. Maj. B. informs us that this year several of his boys will follow the good old way, and enter the College at Chapel Hill at the coming Commencement.

General Hampton will certainly deliver an address at Trinity College on the 14th inst. We therefore conclude without a doubt that he is to be at Chapel Hill. We have no further information than that given some weeks since.

THE NEW TOWN HALL AT AYER. This elegant structure is now complete. Its beauty of design it surpasses anything of its kind in the State. Constructed of brick and dark marble it is as permanent as it is enduring. The English architects have adorned it in subdued colors, which please without tiring the eye. Dr. J. C. Ayer built and gave it to the town in acknowledgment of the distinction they conferred upon him in taking his name. Although it is a generous gift, still the hearty good wishes of a whole people are of greater value, and the generous donor has doubtless secured them. — *Graham (Mass) Journal.*

## CALDWELL INSTITUTE-CLOSING EXERCISES.

The Principals of this excellent institution must have been much gratified at the very large concourse which honored the closing day of the session on Friday last. It never has been our fortune to see under similar circumstances a gathering of such size, such respectability of appearance, such decorum of manner. Let it be remembered that Caldwell is not even a village; that it is only an Academy building in the country, around which are gathered as the nucleus of a future village, only the buildings necessary for the accommodation of the students; yet to this point were drawn the best people of the four counties of Orange, Person, Caswell and Granville, attracted not altogether by motives of pleasure or the excitement of novelty, but to stamp by their approval, the erection of another educational beacon; to manifest their satisfaction that intellectual darkness is fading away before the advancing light of learning, and that this light was set up in their midst, shedding its grateful beams upon the poor and the rich alike, and irradiating with a new effulgence of mental glory a region hitherto shut out, against its will, from participation in the advantages of more favored sections.

The Principals of the institution and the people of the surrounding country alike share in the enjoyment of the purest and most unalloyed of all human satisfaction, that of setting up light in darkness, and giving to youthful minds and hearts that direction to all future good and usefulness, of which, but for this and similar creations they would be without.

No doubt however that the announcement of the presence of the distinguished Dr. Craven, President of Trinity College gave additional relish to anticipations of pleasure. He was punctually on hand. At eleven o'clock, the exercises of the day opened in the spacious Hall of the Academy building. It was crowded to overflowing with ladies, gay in the bright tints of summer costume. The proportion of males inside of the Hall was comparatively small owing to want of room for all, there being at least eight hundred persons present.

The exercises were opened by an anthem well sung by the young ladies of the institution with the accompaniment of a very well played melodeon, and then the Orator was introduced to the audience by Dr. Brower, one of the Principals in neat and happy terms.

We can only speak of the address in general terms, having no space for even a synopsis. It was one of those plain, practical, well reasoned speeches, which went to the common sense of every hearer; disregarding the frippery of rhetorical polish, but couched in strong, pure, undefiled English; strong in argument, forcible in illustration, and convincing in application; dealing in things of direct and immediate use and application and steering wide of all the fanciful theories of the optimist; bold and clear in its presentation of existing evils and sensible and practical in pointing out their remedies. The main theme was "sowing wild oats and other things;" and here, we are glad to make the remark, that Dr. Craven has no favor to extend to that palliative phrase "sowing his wild oats," so often indulgently interposed as an excuse for youthful follies. Wild oats the speaker showed, was in the course of time, followed by a crop of evil of sorrow; of misfortunes or of crime, the inevitable product of heedless seed time. Analogies drawn from the vegetable kingdom, where neglect and want of skill prepared the ground for rank and troublesome growth of noxious plants, were applied to human society to trace the seedling and the growth of moral evils, the curse and the sorrow of that society. It was that society the speaker held responsible for so large a share of the misery of human life. Vice and crime were the abundant fruit of that neglect of the fundamental principles of timely training and discipline, the absence of which fitted the soul for the ready reception and germination of the prolific crop of moral wild oats, ready to spring up in a congenial resting place. Society in its laxity of indulgence, or in its indifference to defects, encouraged the propagation and the growth of those evils which sapped its foundations, and until society took a bolder stand; until it made idleness disgraceful; until it condemned habits or amusements it permits as innocent; even religion itself would be impotent to break the encroachments of growing deterioration. Habits of labor, through physical and mental training for the battle of life; habits of self reliance and independence of the frowns of fortune; habits of subjection to authority whether the discipline of home or the restraints of the law,—these were the essential conditions upon which the welfare of individuals and of communities were assured. While inculcating the duty of work, the speaker cautioned his auditors against setting up muscle as the chief thing to be relied on. On the contrary, he impressed the fact that the conditions which applied when this was a new country had passed away. This was the age when brain had assumed its right to direct muscle. It did so wherever it could, and the mere animal powers went down in the contest before skill controlled by thought and sharpened by knowledge. This led the speaker into enforcing very strongly the need of education; and the duty of cherishing just such institutions as the one before which he was now speaking. This led him to a very handsome tribute to the Principals of the School, and some excellent advice to its pupils, bringing him to a conclusion of an address of a little more than an hour, gratifying

ing, satisfactory, and edifying in every particular.

The afternoon was given up to declamation by the young gentlemen of the institution which was, creditable to all, but calling for no special comment.

We did not remain to the evening exercises which took place at 8 o'clock. Mr. Bradshaw has furnished us with the following programme, which we learn was beautifully carried out to the great delight of auditors and spectators.

To save space, we will here say that there was instrumental music after the reading of each composition.

## PROGRAMME.

- Gov. Hampton's March, by Miss Gannaway.
- "True Friendship," by Miss Jennie Hall.
- The Twilight Hour, by Miss Sallie Lyon.
- "All things bright must fade," by Miss Lula Townsend.
- To-day, by Miss Emma Wilson.
- Happiness the pearl of Life, by Miss H. A. Hall.
- Flowers the gems of earth and the symbols of heaven, by Miss M. B. Hall.
- Beauty, by Miss Maggie Woods.
- Nature, by Miss C. J. Parker.
- Luhumany, by Miss N. E. Miller.
- Home, the dearest link of earth, by Miss T. Rountree.
- Farwell, by Miss Bettie McKee.
- Long, Good Night, by the class.

## Important to Farmers.

We clip from the Raleigh Observer of the 31st the following information in regard to German Millet. The low price at which it can be had will put it in the power of nearly every farmer to satisfy himself of the value of the new forage plant. But let the trial be a fair and honest one.

"On a visit to the Department of Agriculture yesterday we found the Commissioner, Col. Polk, devising a plan by which farmers could supply in a measure the loss incurred by them in the partial failure of the crop by the unprecedented bad weather of the spring. He had just ascertained by telegraph that the German or Golden millet seed could be placed in this city from Baltimore at \$1.75 per bushel, including sacking. The seed can be bought in Baltimore, and perhaps other cities, at \$1.20 per bushel cash.

The German millet was imported from Germany since the war, and as a forage plant it is not excelled by any crop that is grown in the South. When sown for hay one bushel per acre is used broadcast, and the yield is from six to eight thousand pounds. When sown for seed a half bushel per acre in drill and the yield fifty to sixty bushels. The millet is peculiarly adapted to this climate and as it can be sown successfully to the 1st of July our farmers will see that a splendid opportunity is here given to introduce a new and profitable crop as well as to repair the damage sustained in the failure of the cotton and corn to come up in time.

The Commissioner is so deeply impressed with the importance to the farmers of adopting this as one of their crops and especially at this time, that he will issue, as he informs us, a circular in regard to it on once.

A bright and beautiful child shows in its very expression that its babyhood was not associated with Opium, Cordials, etc.—for the continued use of Opium is antagonistic to health. That valuable and highly recommended Remedy for the disorders of Babyhood, Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, is absolutely free from Morphia and all other dangerous agents and can be safely employed at all times. Only 25 cents per bottle.

## De Quatibus &amp;c.

A few days ago we saw a man asleep on a wagon load of guano, prone on his face, with his outspread arms clasped lovingly around two of the odoriferous sacks; while by his side was stretched his dog, his nose thrust far into the interstices of the fragrant load, with an abandon of pleasure as if he was ready "to die of—no, not of a rose—in aromatic pain." It was the last draught of such exquisite enjoyment they were to draw from this fountain head; for the elixir has gone forth that no more fertilizers are to be stowed within the corporate limits of Hillsboro. Unfortunately that all cannot breathe the same air alike; for while we see from the above example that some delight in the volatile aroma of this elixir of vegetable life, some are so sensitive to other emanations that they become queasy and call for the removal of the offending substance. And the humane sensibilities of the Commissioners have been moved to compassion and yield to mercy what they would have denied to interest.

But some odors, like those of a certain very beautiful but unmanageable little animal become fixed and immovable, only to be neutralized by the predominant fragrance of an overpowering perfume; and we are glad to credit the rumor, that the kind hearted Commissioners are found equal to the emergency and are prepared to wash away the foul effluence with floods of liquid sweets. Complaisant rumor hath it, that, after the fashion of city watering carts, a machine is to traverse our streets to give them a sprinkling of eau de Cologne, daily renewing the grateful shower, and lapping the senses of our burghers in the Elysium of Seaboard odors.

How far better this than the scent of that vulgar compound this refinement

displaces, even though the former is associated with agricultural thrift, and lends during its existence in our midst some of the hum of business life to streets too often quiet under the heaviest pall of dullness.

And so we yield without a murmur, only hoping that the same fastidiousness which has condemned the foreign odor, will be directed to older and more familiar smells, native and to the manner born, right under our noses all the time, and against which we protested last summer.

Our respected contemporary of the Chicago Leaf (the appearance of which on our exchange has been omitted to notice, and which we welcome as a valuable addition to the literature of our staple commodity) comments with some freedom upon what he takes to be our idea of honesty in subscribers. The subscriber to whom we referred was an old and heretofore punctual one, always paying in advance. His sin in this instance, of which he repented, was that of omission. The point that we desired to make for the benefit of all others, was the recognition by him of the mutuality of duties and obligations—a position so generally lost sight of that the editor is held bound to consider himself the obliged party, if by any sudden accession of good nature a delinquent subscriber thinks of his arrears.

We admit indeed that morality is terribly strained from its erection when such things, as striking exceptions to general practice, call for special commendation. But then we feel bound to water the first germs of virtue.

Caldwell of the Raleigh News, marvels over the appearance of a cult in the streets of Raleigh. We suppose the rising generation of that city conclude that all horses come into the world ready saddled and bridled, or hitched up in harness, just as the city bred palmer asks when she goes into the country which cow it is that gives the butter-milk. If Caldwell will come up here, we will refresh his eyes with the surprises of nature and show him any day half a dozen baby horses prancing about in happy unconsciousness of any future servitude. It will be of service to Caldwell to learn that horses were once colts; that leaves of bread do not grow really baked on trees, and that peach trees do not produce their fruit already put up in cans. "A recurrence to fundamental principles," another Caldwell.

## FALSE IMPRESSION.

It is generally supposed by a certain class of citizens, who are not practical or experienced, that Dyspepsia cannot invariably be cured, but we are pleased to say that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER has never, to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint in all its forms such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Headache, palpitation of the Heart, low spirits, &c. &c. Out of 30,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported, but thousands of complimentary letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by Dr. O. Hooker Hillsboro, and Stephen A. White, Mebaneville.

## Trinity College Commencement, June 13-14th.

June 10th: The sermon before the Theological Society will be preached by Rev. W. M. Roby, President of Davenport Female College.

June 13th: Trustees will meet at 9 o'clock, a. m.

At 11 o'clock the annual sermon will be preached by Rev. J. W. North, D. D. of Shelby, N. C.

At 8 o'clock, p. m.; the address to the Alumni by H. F. Grainger, Esq. of Goldsboro, of the class 1861.

June 14: Commencement. Governor Hampton, of South Carolina, introduced by Governor Vance, will speak at or near 1 o'clock.

The North Carolina Railroad will sell return tickets at all stations at a little more than one fare; the Carolina Central will charge one fare only; it is expected the other roads will grant similar favors. Sufficient conveyances will be at High Point for all who may attend.

B. CRAVEN.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 6m.

## Regular Secretion Essential to Health.

The regular secretion and flow of the gastric juices, and of the bile which the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters promotes, are effects which conduce materially to the restoration of health, when the system is disordered. Food is not digested in the dyspeptic stomach because the gastric fluid is deficient, superabundant or vitiated—the liver becomes congested and the bowels constipated because the supply of its bile is inadequate or misdirected. The Bitters rectifies all this, and removes every ill consequence of non-assimilation and bilious irregularity. Furthermore, it stimulates the action of the kidneys, by which impurities are so to speak, strained from the blood, and any tendency in the urinary organs to grow sluggish and disordered counteracted. Whether it be used as a means of regulating gastric or bilious secretion, or to promote complete, and therefore healthy, urination, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied upon with confidence to accomplish the end in view.

## HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION of this CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, Commences July 23d 1877.

For circulars apply to the Principals, HAMILTON & MORSON, May 20, 77.

## BROWN &amp; CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Farmer's Hall, Hillsboro, N. C.

April 18 1877.

## DON'T BUY YOUR DRY GOODS

until you have examined our Stock, as we offer

## GREATER INDUCEMENTS

to purchasers than ever before. We have a LARGE STOCK, nearly all of which was purchased during the great decline in prices, and we give our customers the advantage of the huge profits of bargain which we became the possessors of. We now offer

Handsome striped silks at 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, and \$1.00 worth \$1.10, 1.15 and \$1.25.

Good black silks from 50c. up to \$2.00 per yard—all very cheap—but we call special attention to our all-wool \$1.10, 1.20, 1.30 and \$1.50 per yard; Colored silks in endless variety, from 1 to \$2 per yard.

Good Double-Wide Alpaca at 25c worth 30c. at 30c worth 40c. at 40c worth 50c. at 45c worth 60c. at 50c worth 65c—also finer qualities as cheap in proportion.

Domestic Ginghams at 8c. per yard worth 12c. at 10c. worth 16c. at 12c. worth 20c. at 15c. worth 25c. at 20c. worth 30c. at 25c. worth 40c. at 30c. worth 50c. at 35c. worth 60c. at 40c. worth 75c. at 45c. worth 1.00. at 50c. worth 1.25. at 60c. worth 1.50. at 75c. worth 2.00. at 1.00. worth 2.50. at 1.25. worth 3.00. at 1.50. worth 3.50. at 2.00. worth 4.00. at 2.50. worth 5.00. at 3.00. worth 6.00. at 3.50. worth 7.00. at 4.00. worth 8.00. at 4.50. worth 9.00. at 5.00. worth 10.00.

Printed Delaines at 8c. per yard worth 10c. Printed Percales at 12c. per yard worth 15c.—these are the finest goods manufactured.

Printed Cambrics at 8c. per yard worth 12c. Cheviot Shirtings at 8c. 12c. 15c. 20c. and 25c. per yard—all much below regular prices; Real Georgia Seersucker, ten yards in a piece, for 75c. worth \$1.25.

Black Cuchemires, Delaines, Bombazines, Australian Crepe, Henrietta Cloths and other DRESS GOODS for mourning.

ing: Satin Striped Muslins at 15c. per yard worth 20c. Checked Muslins, handsome styles, for wrappers and aprons, at 25c. worth 35c. per yard; Victoria Laines at 12c. 15c. 16c. 20c. and 25c. worth from 1 to 10c. per yard more; Swiss Muslins from 10 to 30c. per yard—the cheapest ever offered; Handsome styles of Fines at 10c. per yard worth 25c. Laid Striped Muslins, in great variety, at the lowest prices ever known.

French combed Quilts, extra large size at 85c. worth 1.25.

Marseilles Quilts at 50c. and 60c. worth 75c. and 85c. Linen Crumple-Cloths, three yards by two and a half yards, at 60c. worth 80c. and four yards by three yards at \$1.75 worth \$2.50.

Turkey Red Table Damask at 75c. worth \$1. at \$1.25 worth 1.75.

Nottingham Curtain Laces at 15c. 20c. 25c. 30c. and up to \$1 per yard—all much lower than ever offered.

Curtain Muslins, one and a quarter yards wide, at 25c. worth 40c. at 30c. worth 45c. and 35c. worth 50c.

Cotton Looking for children's wear at 50c. some at which is worth 80c. per yard.

Unbleached Knitting Cotton, three, four and five strands, at 30c. per pound.

Bleached Knitting Cotton, superior quality, large balls, all Nos. from 6 to 24 at 30c. per pound.

Carpet Warp in all colors, the best manufactured, at 1.75 for a bundle of five pounds.

Cotton Yarns, all Nos. from 4 to 12, at \$1.10 for a bundle of five pounds.

Gift Hand Window Shades at \$2 a pair, with fixtures complete.

French Wave Corsets at 50c. worth 75c. at 75c. worth 1.00. at 1.00. worth 1.25. at 1.25. worth 1.50. at 1.50. worth 1.75. at 1.75. worth 2.00. at 2.00. worth 2.25. at 2.25. worth 2.50. at 2.50. worth 2.75. at 2.75. worth 3.00. at 3.00. worth 3.25. at 3.25. worth 3.50. at 3.50. worth 3.75. at 3.75. worth 4.00. at 4.00. worth 4.25. at 4.25. worth 4.50. at 4.50. worth 4.75. at 4.75. worth 5.00. at 5.00. worth 5.25. at 5.25. worth 5.50. at 5.50. worth 5.75. at 5.75. worth 6.00. at 6.00. worth 6.25. at 6.25. worth 6.50. at 6.50. worth 6.75. at 6.75. worth 7.00. at 7.00. worth 7.25. at 7.25. worth 7.50. at 7.50. worth 7.75. at 7.75. worth 8.00. at 8.00. worth 8.25. at 8.25. worth 8.50. at 8.50. worth 8.75. at 8.75. worth 9.00. at 9.00. worth 9.25. at 9.25. worth 9.50. at 9.50. worth 9.75. at 9.75. worth 10.00.

French Wave Corsets at 50c. worth 75c. at 75c. worth 1.00. at 1.00. worth 1.25. at 1.25. worth 1.50. at 1.50. worth 1.75. at 1.75. worth 2.00. at 2.00. worth 2.25. at 2.25. worth 2.50. at 2.50. worth 2.75. at 2.75. worth 3.00. at 3.00. worth 3.25. at 3.25. worth 3.50. at 3.50. worth 3.75. at 3.75. worth 4.00. at 4.00. worth 4.25. at 4.25. worth 4.50. at 4.50. worth 4.75. at 4.75. worth 5.00. at 5.00. worth 5.25. at 5.25. worth 5.50. at 5.50. worth 5.75. at 5.75. worth 6.00. at 6.00. worth 6.25. at 6.25. worth 6.50. at 6.50. worth 6.75. at 6.75. worth 7.00. at 7.00. worth 7.25. at 7.25. worth 7.50. at 7.50. worth 7.75. at 7.75. worth 8.00. at 8.00. worth 8.25. at 8.25. worth 8.50. at 8.50. worth 8.75. at 8.75. worth 9.00. at 9.00. worth 9.25. at 9.25. worth 9.50. at 9.50. worth 9.75. at 9.75. worth 10.00.

Machine Needles for all of the leading sewing machines at 40c. and 50c. per dozen, sent by mail postage paid.

ONE DOLLAR will purchase a SHIRT manufactured of genuine Wamsatta cotton and pure Irish Linen—has only to be laundered before wearing. These shirts are equal to shirts of northern manufacture usually sold at \$2.50 when laundered.

We have also some other special bargains, and in conclusion will state that we keep the largest, best assorted, and cheapest stock of

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, and Notions in this State—all of which we sell at very low prices for cash. We have out one price to all, so a child can purchase as low as an adult, and those who are not judges may buy a cheap as an expert. With these advantages to purchasers we trust to receive a liberal share of their patronage. Orders will receive prompt attention; goods sent by express, mail, or otherwise as directed, upon receipt of the money or its equivalent. In ordering goods by mail enclose the amount necessary for postage, which is 1c. per ounce.

LEVY BROTHERS, 1017 and 1019 Main street, RICHMOND, VA.

May 16.

CALL AT THE DURHAM HARDWARE STORE.

AND SECURE BARGAINS!!

HAVING secured a FIRST CLASS TIN & SHEET IRON WORKMAN, I am now prepared to do all kinds of work in that line at the following low prices:

Tin Roofing, all sizes, 1 XX, or 2 cross Tin, 40 cents each.

Tin Roofing 8 cents per square foot. Guttering 16 2 3 cents running foot. Flue Sheet Iron in bundles 6 cts per lb. Flue Sheet Iron Pipe 8 cents per lb.

Old North State Cooking Stove No. 10, \$10; 9, \$9; 8, \$8; 7, \$7; 6, \$6; 5, \$5; 4, \$4; 3, \$3; 2, \$2; 1, \$1. complete, with 30 pieces Furniture, and every STOVE warranted to give entire satisfaction.

I am sole agent for PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL, will burn in any lamp, and is absolutely safe LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS and a full line of

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H. MAHLER, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

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Watch Repairing and Engraving promptly executed. Seals, etc., made to order.

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